THE VOTE.

Socialist Presidential Ticket Received 36,563.

IN '92-21,157.

The Late Election and the Result are but an fueldent of a struggle Whose Plant Outcome is the Triumph of Socialism—The Increasing Poverty that will be supervised by McKinley-lum will be Found to Keep step with the Poverty that Clevelandism Su-perintended — Ripened Experience will Ripen Socialists and Veterans for Emancipation.

Calotornia	3,011
Colorado	160
Connecticut	1,223
Illinois	1,147
Indiana	325
Iowa	453
Maine	11
Maryland	669
Massachusetts	2,114
Michigan	326
Minnesota	948
Missouri	
Nebraska	
New Hampshire	228
New Jersey	3.985
New York	17.781
Ohio	1.165
Pennsylvania	1 684
Rhode Island	
Virginia	115
Wisconsin	
M IBCORDIN	1,017
Total	16,563

The below letter from Comrade Chappel, of Michigan, serves as an appropri-ate commentary to the above figures:

After The Battle.

While the direct results of the recent election does not fully satisfy the hopes and expectations of the sanguine supporters of socialism, general conditions, as they have developed, and are unfolding, present to the observant disciple of Marx, abundant evidence that economic science will rapidly become popular in the immediate future, and with it Socialism must make rapid strides.

That the capitalist class of the goldite ricly were builty frightned is proven by the \$17,000,000 campaign corruption fund, unlimited false promises, and unparalled intimidation which was used to "save the country" for plutocracy -and no doubt, they will hereafter endeavor to checkmate the growth of "un-American and un-patriotic' ideas in the minds of the people, by a continuation of the "campaign of education" with object lessons. As one of the object lessons which proves that "Prosperity" was (not) elected along with McKinley, and inaugurated as soon as the result of the election became known, the Detroit "Tribune." in its issue of December 10th, stated that "25,000 people are out of employment in Detroit, and many of these with their families are in actual distress." These 25,000 unemployed workers, with their families, will probably aggregate from 75,-000 to 100,000 people in a city of about 250,000 inhabitants, or from 30 to 40 per cent. of the total population. Were these 3,000 workers steadily employed, at an average daily wage of \$1 each, they would get, and "improvidently" spend, in the aggregate, for the necessities of life, the sum of \$25,000 per day, or \$7,500,000 per year. While it is impossible to trace out all of the misery and disaster which must flow from this cutting off of \$25,000 per day from the trade of a city like Detroit, it is easy to that none but a purely capitalist business, with ample means, can long burvive these conditions, while the midclass manufacturer, merchant and larmer, must become bankrupt for the

Under these circumstances the middle dass, economically and otherwise, are in that confusing transition state between prosperity and poverty, which is productive of nearly all the political crankism of which the free silver craze has been the storm centre.

Educated as they have been, to be ing pushed backward and downward, from a position of comfort and partial luxury to still further swell the ranks of the unemployed, and thus add to the complications of this "natural law" system of economics. In the midst of this confusing situation it is natural that the first prayer for salvation of the lle class should be that \$ god whom they have been taught to adore, but like all other idols, he is deaf and heareth em not, and they are inevitably wined. When they are finally re-ted to poverty they will have time to economic science from the bed

The 25,000 idle workers cannot be employed, because the workers who are employed, with modern means and machinery can be seen the markets over the means and machinery can be seen the markets over the means and machinery can be seen the markets over the markets wing with commodities, and the over-ering markets cannot be relieved of surplus because the unemployed. whom these 25,000 workers ple, are not earning anything with the markets should be relieved.
"dysentery of commodities and
sation of trade" must continue

the means of production become improved, other batches of work-m be displaced and have an op-

portunity to taste the bitterness of "sweet charity" in the form of moral advice and resolutions of condolence.

conditions prevailing in Detroit virtually represent the conditions which prevail in every city and community throughout the land, and neither tariff, free trade, free silver, McKinley's hocus pocus "confidence" game, pure and sim-ple trade unionism, or other reactionary palliatives, can in the least retard the improvement of the means of production, the displacement and pauperizing of wage workers through this improvement, the plethora of markets, the ruin of the middle class, the concentration of wealth into the hands of the plutocracy, and the plat of these causes the final and through all of these causes the final destruction of capitalism.

Under the co-operative commonwealth of socialism, all of the now idle work-ers would have a partnership interest in all of the means of production, trans-portation and distribution, and would be portation and distribution, and would be able to enjoy all the luxuries and re-finements of life, without begging for the poor privileges of wage slavery, or feeling any of the torturing pangs of

Although in the excitement of the time, many half-baked Socialists were stampeded to the other parties in the late election, existing conditions logically indicate that the economic forces have not been suspended in their opera-tion, and are rapidly bringing on that situation in which socialism will afford the only possible resort. The election was only an incident,

which did not in any way change the meaning or interpretation of unmistakable truth. Large numbers of the peo-ple already see that capitalism means ruin, whatever the name of the presi-dent, or whichever one of the capitalistic parties are in power. With the fure of the incoming administration With the failrestore prosperity—as it must fail—
the people will be in condition to receive and assimilate the humane and
scientific teachings of socialism, and
the future is inevitably ours.

L. H. CHAPPEL,
Plymouth, Mich.

A WORD

From Wagon and Carriagemakers Union No. 4.

When, at the convention of the International Wagon and Carriage Makers, held August 10th, 1896, in Cincinnati, Unions 3 and 4 moved that the international body be placed upon a more progressive basis, and that the class struggle be more closely watched, the proposal was rejected. The delegates of Unions 2 and 4 pointed out that the conservative attitude of the International Union was equal to moving backward: they insisted that the organization should under no circumstances go back instead of going forward if it meant to be true to its mission; only the modern organizations of labor could promote the well being of its workers; and that for that reason the body should be a member of the international movement of labor. But all this was in vain. The belief prevailed that the So-cialist plan, herein involved, of doing nway with fakirdom, could be squeiched by the adoption of some dictatorial reso-lution. Such a decision was reached, and it was believed the voice of free-dom was thus smothered. But despite the successful putting through of such a resolution, it missed its object. The class-conscious wagon makers of Chi-cago were not intimidated. The knowledge that it is an act of folly to allow the political power of labor to lie fallow was with them more powerful than the reactionary resolution.

With head erect Union No. 4 stands up before the International body. Un-

influenced by the failure of the conven-tion to do as it should, but on the con-trary, spurred all the more in the cause of emancipating the proletariat, the union has now become the pioneer of the class struggle in the international body. No. 4 has ever shown with deed that it is not a phrase-monging con-cern. Likewise now. Its joining the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance has once more demonstrated that it always carries out what it undertakes.

Now, then, ye wagonmakers outside of Chicago, be up and doing! Dethrone the fakirs, and at our next convention we may truly discuss the question of building up our organization and improving our condition. Only a clear knowledge of the aims of labor and complete class-consciousness on the complete part of the workers can successfully grapple with these questions. Throvoverboard the secretaries of the McKin Throw ley clubs as well as the Democratic job seekers such as we saw them at our last convention, and follow the example of No. 4 (No. 3 will also consider the matter of joining the S. T. & L. A.) Raise high the banner of solidarity. The higher you raise the banner of Socialism, all the livelier will it wave and contribute toward the determination and enthusiasm of the masses. The higher you raise the symbol of popular emancipa-tion and of peace and good will, all the broader will be the horizon which it sweeps and more numerous will be the masses whom it will inspire with cour-Wagonmakers of America, unite.

with Socialist greeting,
PETER DAMM, Member of Union No. 4.

It appears incidentally from the report of Deputy State Factory. Inspector Hintz, of Michigan, that the recent hard times have done more to enforce the law against child labor than anything else. The hard times have so lowered wages that able-bodied men can be had for wages ordinarily paid to boys. Thus only one evil drives out another under the capitalist system, and increased misery is the real enforcer of "labor laws."

THE IRISH SOCIALISTS.

'The Great Appear Great to us Only Because we are on our Knees, Let us Rise."

The Membership Card of the Irish Socialist Republican Party—Gutward Color, Emerald Green—A Significant Motto—Condensed Beclaration of Principles, that Bemand Absolute Industrial and National Freedom— Industrial and National Subjection Staut's People's Growth—The Swar-ship of the Machinery of Production is the Prerequisite to Industrial

The membership card of the Irish Socialist Labor party, the launching of which we referred to a few weeks ago, is a thing of beauty. Its color is a deep emerald green. On its first or front page it bears simply the inscription:

IRISH SOCIALIST REPUBLICAN PARTY, FOUNDED MAY, 1896.

On its fourth, or last, page, it prints the deep motto:

> "The great appear great to us only because we are on our knees.

> > "LET US RISE."

The second inside, or third, page, is divided up in squares for dues stamps, and the first inside, or second, page makes this announcement:

"The Irish Socialist Republican party holds-

"That the agricultural and industrial system of a free people, like their political system, ought to be an accurate reflex of the democratic principle, by the

people, for the people, solely in the in-terests of the people.

"That the private ownership, by a class, of the land and instruments of production, distribution and exchange, is opposed to this vital principle of jus-tice, and is the fundamental basis of all oppression, national, political, or social. "That the subjection of one nation to

another, as of Ireland to the authority of the British Crown, is a barrier to the free political and economic development of the subjected nation, and can only ferve the interests of the exploiting classes of both nations.

"That therefore the national and economic freedom of the Irish People must be sought in the same direction, viz., the establishment of an Irish Socialist Republic, and the consequent conversion of the means of production, distribution and exchange into the com-

distribution and exchange into the common property of society, to be held and controlled by a democratic state in the interests of the entire community.

"That the conquest by the Social Democracy of political power in Parliament, and on all public bodies in Ireland, is the readiest and most effective means whereby the revolutionary forces may be organized and disciplined to asmay be organized and disciplined to attain that end."

The headquarters of the organization are at 67 Mid Abbey street, Dublin, Ireare at 67 And Abbey street, Dubin, fre-land. It is intended to issue a series of pamphlets at a penny each. The first of the series has already appeared. Every intelligent Irish workingman in America should keep himself posted

on this movement, and should enthuslas-tically labor here with the American division of that great international movement, of which the Irish Socialist Republican party is the Irish division. Long have Irish capitalists, in Ireland and America, played upon the Irish love for freedom and pulled the Irish workingman by the nose for their private profit, and to the undoing of all the Irish people hold dear. Here in par-ticular, the Irish capitalists, representing identical interests with the English capitalists, have had high carnival on the backs of the Irish workers, whom they have plucked, rackrented, dispos sessed and thrown out of work, and fin-ally made voting cattle of. The place of the Irish proletariat or working class here and in Great Britain is alongside of the proletarians of all other nationalities and creeds, under the banner socialism and at war with the wh capitalist class, whether its members be Irish or German, American or French Jew or Gentile or Catholic.

We welcome the organization in Ireland of the Socialist Republican party.

Denew, the capitalist idler has evidently undertaken of late to furnish a living picture illustration of an excellent saying of Comrade Peter E. Bur-

Depew is going about addressing workingmen, and in his addresses speaks of himself and his class as 'workingmen' of affairs": on one occasion he referred to his "fellow railroad employes."

Did not Burrowes strike off Depew and his to perfection when he said:

"Pluto, the capitalist, is a criminal, hard to identify because we have not yet identified ourselves. He is hard to identify and means to be harder. Oh how he objects to be distinguished from the working class; how he struggles; how he protests; how, like the people we read of in the reception rooms of prisons -those hardened fellows, whose faces the police put on record in the rogues' gallery-he squirms and seeks to put on the mien of a worker to disguise his identy!"?

GRAPHIC.

Millions For Powder and Bullets, Pennies for Schools and Books and Enlightenment.

a Recent Written Examination of Applicants for the Police Force. one of the Questions was, Who was Abraham Lincoln - Below are a Number of the Answers Given, With the Original Punctuation and Spelling

-The Whole Constitutes a Graphic
Portraiture of the Ignorance Cultivated by our social system of Rush for a Living, Scrappy and Phinsy Journalism and Befeetive schooling

No. 1. "Abrehom Lincolm was presedent of the United States he was a very smart and endrust man he was very kind to all the people who he had controol over he was grately thought of by all the officers that were in office while he was he was a very bave men all thrue the war of 1862 he did nearly all he took in his head to do he trust in god a grate deal he was at the head of many battles and fought very bravely in all battles he was in when he died he was regarde by menny Offaces whom thought grately of him is picture is now in morny building and grately thought of he don his duty in all he undertook

No. 2. "He was shot while at a threater by Decota [De Sota?]. He had been a President for a year and six months."
No. 3. "Abreham Lincon was elected for the second turn but quly served a part of it being shot and kilfed by a man manned Guitar who was asterwords.

named Guitar who was aaterwords caught and imprisoned." No. 4. "He was a good Presented but he was kill and we did not have one so good sence it was to bad to have him kill if he had to live he would be a good Presented he was trying to make a good Country for us when he shot but for the war we would be slaves so the People Regards him for that, so i dont think i no very much about Lincoln for i went to work at nine years of age."

No. 5. "Abraham Lincoln was to the best of my knowledge the Commander in Chief of the fighting forces of the North during the battle for supremecy between the North and the South in the year eighteen hundred and twelve.

No. 6. "started life on a ferry boat the Mississippi River, and from there he went to Lincoln Nebrask to run a flat boat and after that he started in the Dry Goods business and in this he went Bankrupt and after that the people thought so much about him that they nominated him for United States Sen-

No. 7. "Was president for one term after the sivil war in which he served and gained great distinction."

No. S. "He did not die immediately after he was assassinated, He lived until April 14 1865 and died at his home in Long Branch It was he who issued the proclamation that freed the negroes and that entitled them to citizen ship He was in power during some of the principal battles of the Civil War He was shot entering a Theatre and his assailant it

was said was insare."
No. 9. "He was the President that
freed the South and let the Dorkey go fred and he was shot by Garfield this is all that I renber of of prestended Lincom so 1 will close hoping that I

will pass." No. 10., "We have scrtinly had very flew like unto Lincoln, as far as I can find out he was a tall lathey man a great rall splitter true to principle true to his

Country true to his god."

No. 11. "Was assassinated by Booth of Chicago 1864."

"He was a man of good moral caractor have you a copy of His life if so i pliase lend to me for a week or so No. 13. "He received his education reading a Bible and a speller."

"was borne in Kuntuckey St. Alaly age his father moved to the Ohio floating down the Mississippi.

"I hereby try to pass a men-No. 15. tail examinations for position as patrol-man and hoping to hear from your request. I have learn Common educations and willing to learn more if it is con-vinent I think I could fill position to your satisfaction.

No. 16. "He was a poor boy assisting his father at work in the year 1863 when the war broke out. Mr. Lincoln was one of the first to the front. he made such rapid progress that he received the honor of generals of the United States Mr. Lincoln had many engage ments in war and was bound to be vic-torious especially at the battle of Gettysburg when he swept all before him." No. 17. "He has bin shout wile walk-ing doum thir strett by a man whoum did not like hin.

was killed and taking to thir house nearby wair he was picked up I due not know mush about hin beauu I did not have verry mush Pipal is verry poor and Kood not send me to a hie school'

No. 18. "he was a Farmer by occupa-tion when elected to the Presedancy of United States and it is through him that we know enjoy our united peace and that the war of Rebelion was con-

No. 19. "He was attending a perform-ance in Booth's theater in Philadelphia when he was shot in the back of the head and died."

No. 20. "I will state in regards to the

No. 20. "I will state in regards to the Honorable Mr. Lincoln the dioceased he was a brave man and coregoes. He was President elected in the year of 1851 but unforteonaly shot by Geceay in the year of 1861 he was a Intelegent man I think this county would be as bad as Cuba or Ireland Scotland and Whales if he didn't take action." No. 21. "I have read of his being a great readler and being a hard man to

great rastler and being a hard man to handle. If he had not been killed he he

mingnt be living to day to a ripe old age Mr. Lincoln was a very kind man kind in peace but very stearn in war."

No. 22. "his great act of banishing slavery from the negroes is one to be

People.

ommemerated."
No. 23. "he freed the slavery and was looked opond at that time as the Hon-orable General Grant was wen he was

put in office."
No. 24. "negros were bought and sold

by the moneyed Southern people selling them for from five to ten dollars." No. 25. "But of corse he was not the great man that the People taught he was and in my opinion i think he did not due the People whom elected him as

No. 26. "He was a man that fred all the negros in the world. I think he will never never be forgot as all the growing up children is telling one another about Abraham Lincoln.

No. 27.. "Was farming durning his minr years, a lawyer hire him as errand boy and he prove a valuable young

No. 28. "the greatest of Historicals

and emancipators."
No. 29. "The South refused to obey his command and elected a Confederate President Thomas Jefferson whom declared war against the Union by order-ing his soldiers to seize Fort Sumter and all the forts of the South.

all the forts of the South."
No. 30. "After he was shot Mr. Arthur took his place as President."
No. 31. "Abraham Lincoln was considered on of the best Presidents that the Country had at that time and will always be respected by the south in setting Slaves free." ing Slaves free."
No. 32. "Ex President Lincoln was a

brave man during the war and done things in the war that other Officers did not dare to do or attempted to to do he faught one of the worst battels doing

faught one of the worst battels doing the war that of Bauker Hill"
No. 33. "he was shot by Ballinger (Ballington?) Booth——"
No. 34. "In the year of 1865 he was nomanited in place of Buckhanan whoe's

term of office expired in that year." No. 35. "In the year 1860 he susceeded as President by Jackson and lived happy

To thir Police Board,

the rest of his life."

"Gentlemen "I will tell yous ault that I know about Abraham Lincoln that he has bin a Presented of the New York City.-

"Has lost his life wile holling pirehing

(position?)."
4
No. 37. "After the war was over and No. 37. "After the war was over and all the people become peaceful once more the republican party got togeather and nominated General Lincoln for President He was elected by a very large and overwhlaning majority afterwards making one of the beat honestost and faithfullest Presidents this country ever had."

No. 38. "he was at last assinated out of the effects of which he died."

No. 39. "The person who shot Mr.
Lincoln was supposed to be a Southern
Confederate name Giateau for this offense he was tried and convicted and

sentenced to be be-headed."
No. 40. "The time of Abraham Lincolns death the whole, the whole country

was draped in deep mourning in honor of their heroes death." No. 41. "Abraham Lincoln was Presi-dent of the United States and was assisated in 1877 at foards Theatera Boston. No. 42. "Kind Gentlemen

"In reference to the life of Abraham Lincoln would say that I am not pear-sonaly acuanted with him he was Clurck in a grocery store and could lick any of the village boys.

"He at one time had a very bad friend who at the end killed him.'

Hand in hand with the notion about 'promoting Socialism" by simple municipal ownership a la "Glasgow Plan," goes the notion that looks to the same end by starting "Socialist Communities." The two are crows of one nest: the nest of imagining that Socialism, i. e., the overthrow of the wages system of slavery and of the class that thrives thereon, can be accomplished by "illustrations" that will "make Socialism palatable."

Municipal socialism according to the "Glasgow Plan" may or may not make palatable the idea of public ownership, but in no way makes socialism itself palatable. On the contrary: the taste of the labor fleecers for the blood of the workers will thereby be all the stronger. while the worker, mislead by appearances, will condemn socialism by the substitute monstrosity.

On the other hand, "Socialist Communities" can no more make socialism palatable than the eating of peanuts can make watermelon palatable. Peanuts are not watermelons, "Socialist Communities," so-called, are not Socialism. Socialism does not contemplate living together and suppressing sympathies and antipathies; Socialism is the recognition of the fact that production must be carried on co-operatively and on a thoroughly organized system to the end of being as fruitful as civilized man needs, and that the machinery of production must be the property of the workers to the end that they retain possession of the fruits of their labor. Socialism means joint LABOR, "Socialist Communities" mean joint LIVING. One may get quite a liking for the latter and the palate of his mind remain wholly unacquainted with the former.

Socialism implies the overthrow of the present social system; it implies a revolution. Revolutions, like man, are not insinuated into life "thin side of the edge first," they are born like man, head foremost, and not because one LIKES it, but because one MUST.

FRENCH CHAMBERS

Comrade Jules Guesde's Speech on Profits and Wages.

THE LAW OF FLEECINGS.

Bill Being Before the French Chamber of Beputies to Regulate the Wages of Women and Children, Comrade Jules Guesde Punctures the Errors of Pact and the Reasoning of his Capitalist Colleagues-The Capitalist's Claims for Capital Pilloried as Tantamount to Civing Life to Incri Matter and Teking It Away from the Human Workers,

JULES GUESDE-"Neither the good nor the bad intentions of the employers neither their personal qualities, nor yet the intervention of law, can either determine, reduce, or increase that part of production that belongs to labor. That is determined by the iron law of wages slavery under which the workers, stripped of all the implements of pro-duction, are compelled to put up with whatever the employer, in his almsgiving benevolence is pleased to give them to the end that they may pro-duce what others want.

"Ah! I remember that Mr. Mun, the 'Christian Socialist,' said in this Chamber: 'Yes, it is true; wages do not correspond with the total productivity of labor; but the trouble with the Social-ists is that they imply that the whole product, over and above the wages of the manual workers, goes into the hands

the manual workers, goes into the hands of the contractors or capitalists under the title of profits.'
"Never have we said such a thing. Never were the Socialists, or Marxists, or Marx himself afflicted with such blindness as to fail to see that, of the annual product of the manual laborer, one part is absorbed in the representation of one part is absorbed in the renovation of the machinery, another by general ex-penditures, another by the work of su-

perintendence, and finally another in developing the industry. Never once have we claimed that Never once have we claimed that everything that is not the wages of the manual worker is really stolen labor or wealth. On the contrary, we affirmed that in the Co-operative Commonwealth, a part of the product cannot be devoted to the direct and personal consumption of the workers, whether these do manual or intellectual labor, but must be devoted to the defraying of general expenses, which, however, would be greatly reduced, and also to the renovation of the machinery and to other matters, all of which, so far from denying, we have always expressly maintained.

"But does it follow from this that,"

"But does it follow from this that, apart from these items, there is no such thing as 'profits,' that portion that Mr. Deschanci claims for capital, that is to say, for past and dead labor? There should be none; such labor has received its ample remuneration. (Applause from

the extreme Left.)
"This remuneration consisted in the salaries or wages paid in days gone by. It has been rewarded when it was active, and it is a vain pretension that it should be eternally rewarded. There is should be eternally rewarded. There is in all this a confusion of thought that should be straightened up. The labor of the past, the labor that is represented by those who were able to save up has rights, but it is preposterous to imagine that it has superior rights than pres-ent and living labor. It is preposterous to claim for the former the right to dominate the latter and to say to pres ent labor: You shall support me for

"Now, then, it is just this that Mr. Mun calls the 'legitimate reward of capital.' And the phrase he uses suffices to expose the sophistry that hides behind the words. He spoke about the 'necessity of rewarding the raw ma-terial.' According to this, the wool, the cotton, the cotton manufactured in the are not THINGS, but veritable PERSONS who stretch out their hands to us and demand remuneration. this giving life to dead matter for the purpose of extinguishing it in human beings!" (Protests from the Right.) beings!" (Protests from the Right.)
HENRY LANIEL—"Mr. Mun meant
the price of the raw material."

JULES GUESDE-"I don't know what he meant to say. I insist that his words justify my conclusion. muneration is demanded for dead matter you put life into it by denying life to men." ("No," "no" from the Center and

Right.) ADRIAN LANNES DE MONTE BEL-LO—"We want remuneration for the price of raw material."

JULES GUESDE—"That is to say, re-muneration for the steam horse of to-day, another for the electric volt of tomorrow—this is what it amounts to if you talk legitimately about the remuneration of capital."

Mr. LANIEL-"You are juggling with

Mr. DEJEANTE-"And you are juggling with things."

JULES GUESDE-"Mr. Mun and Mr. Deschanel maintained that that portion of the product of labor that constitutes 'profit' and is pocketed by the capitalist of the broader of profit and is pocketed by the capitalist is trifling. They claimed that the workingmen have been made to believe that these profits are a heavy tax on them, but that, in fact, they are trifling. In support of their contention they he cited an official statistical report Massachusetts, according to which the profits derived by the capitalist barely

profits derived by the capitalist barely amount to \$1.50 per workingman.

"Now, then, I hold in my hands the figures for the profits drawn in the United States by the capitalist class from 1859—1880. Now you will use the real facts, and you may judge how big are the slices that we are told are only triffling. are the triffing.

(Continued on Page 4.)

Six months

enclosed.

THE PEOPLE.

Published at 1st William Street, New York, - EVERY SUNDAY -

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As far as possible, rejected communications will be returned if so desired and stamps are

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. V., Post office, on April 6th, 1801.



MOCIALIST	VOTE	IN	THE	UNITED
	STA	TEN.		

21,157 In 1896 (Presidential) 36,563

in return for their labor only as much money as will buy them the necessaries of life, their condition is identical with that of the slave, who receives those necessaries at first hand; the former we call "free men" and the latter "slave," but the difference is imaginary only."

John Adams.

HAPPY NEW YEAR.

Wherever, in the closing days of the year that just rolled away, one has had occasion to be thrown in at public places with the "business element," he must have overheard the devout wish expressed that the New Year may be a happy one. These expressions were accompanied, preceded and followed by opinions upon the "prospects." in all keys, from the most hopeful down to the least, "better times" were prognosticated.

It is not in this sense that we wish a "Happy New Year" to the class-consclous proletariat and to the intelligent element of the land. The posture of the Socialist towards social conditions is not his posture towards the weather. The weather man must take as it comes: the "social weather" depends upon himself. Even with regard to the atmospheric weather, none but the insane would express a wish for fantastic summer's heat when approaching the winter season. Knowledge upon the laws of the change of the seasons is the basis from which all wishes proceed, Ignorance upon social and economic laws leaves man in the helpless state of him who knows nothing of atmospheric laws. Such is the state of mind of the "business element" in general and of that portion of the proletariat whose mind it dominates. Like frogs in a pool they croak their wishes for a happy new year, and expect its blessings to come down from above.

The year that now stretches its full length before our people is heavy-laden with suffering. No amount of wishing can solve the problem of putting in the hands of wage earners, who are paid wages obedient to the law of supply and demand, sufficient money with which to buy all they need, and thus make business brisk; the supply of labor is far in excess of the demand, owing to labor displacing machinery and to the stoppage in the production of new plants upon the large scale hitherto carried on. Neither can any amount of wishing "restore confidence" in a business community where gigantic aggregations of wealth can make certain only an increased mortality among middle class competing concerns. The Juggernaut of Capital will in 1897 crush down increased numbers of hearts, if not of

And yet, by and to the intelligent, the wish, A Happy New Year! has sense the heart with joy. Out of the nettle Danger the flower Safety ever can be plucked. The object les sons in store during 1897 will be such as to impart about social conditions a knowledge that must ald in snapping the bonds of ignorance. Whatever brings enlightenment, though bitter for the moment, brings in its outstretched hand the cure.

The year 1897 can, amidst all the gloom in which it is born and will die. yet be a happy one—the year in which the evidence, striking and palpable, will be furnished that, emancipated from bourgeois superstitions, the MASSES have actually begun-to move in the direction of Freedom, by falling here in line with the International Socialist

THE BAILY PEOPLE.

Two are the tactics open to Oppression: either to resist enlightenment or to control it. Time was when Oppression looked upon the press as a foe whom to fight it devoted its full energy: but popular literacy and other causes combined to promote printing to such an extent that the press could not be cowned; the tactics of Oppression then changed: it sought and succeeded in gaining control of its foe, and thus to turn it into a weapon for its own arsenal. No intelligent observer can deny that the press, originally intended as a vehicle of enlightenment, has become a vehicle to perpetuate and nurse ignorance; originally intended as a weap on of freedom, has become one for the enslavement of man by enslaving his intellect. Our public daily press to-day is what Roscoe Conkling already some time ago called it-an ulcer on the face of the earth. It clothes itself with the garb of a public functionary; in fact, however, it is devoted to the filthiest of private interests at the cost of the people. The capitalists, who hold its stocks and those who advertise in it. control its utterances. According to the shade of these, so does the respective paper howl. By an inevitable chain of cause and effect, the daily capitalist press is both blackmailer and blackmalled, strumpet and strumpeter. In such polluted hands, the press has ceased to be a reliable source of information, it has become a hothed of putrefaction that instills its venom into the people through daily, and sometimes bidaily injections.

In view of this, the organized classconscious proletariat of America has long been making strenuous efforts to set up its own sacred press-pulpit from which both to preach the truth and announce the truth. It was this effort that gave birth to the attempt of the WEEKLY PEOPLE. The attempt was eminently successful. Now a second step forward is about to be undertaken -the launching of a daily paper in the English language that shall neither ask nor give quarter, and that every day shall give the news that is valuableunadulterated by the capitalist falsifications that now adulterate, unmutilated by the ruffian capitalist hands that now hack it up, and that, instead of caricaturing science and debauching the political mind of the public, will utter in clear sounds the notes of the gospel of a better social order.

As the hustings are the battlefield of civilized man, and the ballot his weapon, so is the press his battery. To raise such is the undertaking of the Socialist Labor party. In our last issue the call was issued. Beginning with this issue we shall from week to week publish the response on the fourth page. The darker and thicker the clouds with which capitalism darkens the light of happiness from man, the more urgent is a daily paper through whose columns the proletariat may keep up an unflagging

Let the year 1897 be the year of the birth of our daily.

THE LATEST.

A "Milking Machine" is the latest conquest of genius; the latest step taken towards reducing toil and thereby rendering civilization still more possible; but also the latest step that, while the capitalist system lasts, is equal to the giving of an additional turn to the screw that crushes out the small producer, and increases the army of the unemployed, and thereby deepens both misery and slavery.

By the "hand process," the milking of four cows an hour was good work; with the machine one "operator" can milk 35 cows in an hour. By the hand process, the milking of cows implied late hours, and small dairies were possible. The machine, by making easy the milking of a hundred cows within a few hours by not more than three operators. reduces the cost of production, gives an impetus to large dairies, renders competition impossible to smaller ones, and revolutionizes the trade.

Agriculture in America has felt the iron hand of Capitalism as it has been felt nowhere else. A new department is now invaded. The small corn raisers will now have the company of the small milk raisers. The two will henceforth compare notes. Possibly they will be drawn into fool movements to escape destruction; possibly they will curse the machine; but it is more likely that better counsel will prevail: That they will understand that the machine is full with promise of happiness because it lessens toil; that its evils are not inseparable from it but are only the result of its private ownership; and that its collective ownership, managed in a Socialist Commonwealth, is the only solution of the problem of to-day, to wit, how to escape poverty while the productivity of labor becomes ever richer.

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

The Yonkers, N. Y., "Statesman" considers that "the policy of encouraging wage-earners to depend upon the city for employment is open to grave objections," among which two are surely the leading ones:

1st. It would deprive the private capitalist from the most important weapon -the unemployed-to lower wages with; 2d. It will nurse the inclination of the present wage-earners, or wage-slaves, to become their own masters, by getting

their jobs from themselves, i. e., the governments which they themselves elect. No doubt these are good objectionsfor the plunderers of labor.

We congratulate our comrades in Italy unpon their successful launching of a daily paper of the party. The great vigor already attained by the Socialist movement in Italy, where already 19 Socialist delegates are seated in the Italian Parliament, has ripened there the birth of a daily Socialist paper sooner than here. "Avanti," the name of the new Italian daily, will be published in Rome, Via delle Muratte, Palazzo Sciavia. We confidently trust that the birth of a DAILY PEOPLE in this country will soon follow that of our colleague in Italy-the "Avanti."

Light is breaking everywhere. The "Metal Polishers' Journal" contains this intelligent commentary on the condition of its trade:

'The experience we are undergoing during the present business depression should at least teach us a valuable les-son. We should realize that our trade is fast becoming overcrowded, and that we are being brought more and more into competition with that vast army of the unemployed, who forced from their own trade by the introduction of labor-saving machinery, are forced to seek employment in that trade which offers to them the opportunity to earn a living. We must also realize that the tendency to run the factories night and day during the short season of activity in the bicycle industry, has a tendency to create during those periods a false demand for skilled labor in this par-ticular industry, thus attracting to our ranks a great many of the unemployed who, misunderstanding the conditions which govern our craft and who be lieve (owing to the false impression thus created) that they have at last sec-cured permanent employment, but are destined to be again bitterly disap-pointed and in a short time again forced into the ranks of the unemployed."

The Leadville, Col., "Mincr," official organ of the Western Federation of Miners of America, publishes in its issue of last December 5th, the platform of the Socialist Labor, party in full, with the following introduction:

"Thousands of readers have a very vag e idea of socialism. They are prote to accept the newspaper definition, which is commonly that socialism mixture of lawlessness and idiocy, eldom is the general render per

mitted to hear the Socialist himself It is the part, therefore, of the enterprising newspaper to give its readers reliable information on this subject. We reproduce below the platform and resolutions adopted by the Social-1st Labor party of the United States."

How true the maxim is that the surest way for a capitalist not to hit his friends is for him not to attack his enemies, is beat ifully illustrated by the New York "Ev ning Post." This rawboned, yet phasisaic, upholder of capitalist piracy has been a loyal supporter of Jay Gould and Gouldism in general. He and that was decent, honorable and proper; the demands of the plundered workingmen were, as a matter of course, denounced as "indecent," "dishonorable," "improper." Forgetful of the maxim aforesaid, the "Evening Post" now sails into the politician "Lou Payn"-and thereby itself unmasks the "decency," "honor" and "propriety" of its patron saint, Gould. It revives the story of a N. K Senate investigation where it was shown that this Lou Payn in 1868 succeeded in getting \$10,000 from Jay Gould on the "pretence that he would be able to purchase a Senator's vote with it." In other words, the "Evening Post" itself publishes the fact that the "honor." "decency" and "propriety" which it is ever ready to defend, is of the nature that belongs in Sing Sing, draped in elegant suits of stripes and barbered in closely cut hair, and shaven whiskers for the crime of bribery. The capitalist class is a class of criminals; none can be denounced by any other without he convicts himself.

As was to be expected, the Philadelphia "Tageblatt" is to such an extent dragging its anchor away from the uncomfortable waters or revolution, and has drifted so far into the more comfortable water of bourgeoisism, that it is full of applause for the "Glasgow Plan" of municipalization, shown in our last issue to be a capitalist and bourgeois snare and delusion, inasmuch as by the "Glasgow Plan" the street railroads. etc., are operated by the capitalist class. in power just the same as a private coneern, the workers having nothing to say except submitting to low wages and standing in mortal fear of scabs in case of a strike. But what was not quite to be expected is that the "Tageblatt" should have drifted so much further as not to be posted even upon contemparary utterances and decisions of the party. In a long article in opposition to the warning published by THE PEO-PLE in its last week's issue on the matter, the "Tageblatt" of last Monday

"The position of hostility to the 'Glas gow Plan' robs the Socialists, should they approve it, of the best issue for municipal campaigns, and all for the simple sake of a hoary-headed doctrin-arianism. But they are not likely to warning to heart PLATFORM DEMANDS PLUMP AND PLAIN THE TRANSFER OF ALL SUCH FUNCTIONS TO THE MUNICIPALITIES, WITHOUT ANY RESERVATION, and not at some distant day either, but now, just so soon as the plan can be nut through. And the platferm can be put through. And the platform

Now, the fact is that the platform of the party, pronounced good by the "Tageblatt" itself, adopted at the last National Convention, July 6th, 1896, and approved by an overwhelming referendum vote of the party, in fact, virtually unanimously, there being only 11 votes against, pronquinces itself distinctly against "Glasgow Plans," or municipalization "without any reservation."

Clause 3 of the Resolutions provides

"2. The municipalities to obtain possession of the local railroads, ferries, water works, gas works, electric plants and all industries requiring municipal franchises: THE EMPLOYES TO OPE-RATE THE SAME CO-OPERATIVELY der control of the municipal admini tration AND TO ELECT THEIR OWN SUPERIOR OFFICERS, but no employe shall be discharged for political rea

No doubt the Socialist platform is good-good enough to be read and followed closely; too good to be misquoted by those who are running away from it and from its revolutionary posture.

THE A. F. OF L. CONVENTION.

A Member Thereof Rises for Information.

The American Federation of Labor has concluded its labors at Cincinnati. This is the sixteenth time that that body has labored. The press reports of the proceedings are somewhat meagre, but that makes little difference, as the Federation always labors in the same way, with the same result. Next year they will meet again, and go through the same set of motions, make the same old speeches about the rights and wrongs of labor, debate the same issues that they debated ten years ago and this year, pass the same resolutions once again, and indulge in the same rosy pre-dictions as to the future of organized ss the same resolutions once labor that they voiced a decade ago. The American Federation of Labor is a great institution.

Isn't it about time for someone to rise to a question of information? A few questions suggest themselves that the Federation officials might take time to reply to. Membership in the Federation costs money, and their conventions cost a great deal of money. This money comes out of the pockets of men and women who need every cent they earn, and who ought to know that every cent they pay out, no matter what for, is

well spent. Now, what has the American Federa-tion accomplished for its membership in the last sixteen years? What has it returned to the cigarmakers, carpenters and printers, who make up the bulk of its membership, for all the money they have paid into its treasury?

Every year for the past sixteen years a hundred and more men have journeved to some designated point, to legislate in the interest of the American working class. Once assembled, they listen to an "address of welcome," usually delivered by some capitalist politician, who tells them what a fine body of men they are, and how proud they ought to be, and how the eyes of the nation are watching them, and how he (the speaker) used to be a workingman himself, and how happy he was in those days, and how welcome the Federation is to the city and its "freedom," etc. etc., etc.

And then Sam Gompers or some one else rises to "respond." The welcomer is told what a sweet-scented geraniun he is, and how happy everybody would be if all those in politics similar to his entertained the same level-headed ideas about the laborer that he does, and how much the organization of labor has accomplished in the past, and how much more it will accomplish if the people will only do as the Federation says, and at a great and enterprising town the place is in which they happen to be, etc. etc., etc. . . .

And then a raft of committees is appointed and the convention begins its labors. A week or ten days is devoted to using up the atmosphere of the vicinity. Talk, talk, talk, punctuated by "points of order," "questions of privilege," and what not till the cows come home. The same speeches that were delivered twenty years ago are again thundered out; the same old pleas for unionism, "pure and simple," are made, the same arguments for "the label" that were used ten years before are burnished up and made to do duty once again, and the same old lies about the wonderful strides that organized labor had made in the preceding year are repeated. Finally, when everybody has talked everybody else into a trance, the same old fakirs are re-elected to office and the convention adjourns.

Now, I repeat, what have the carpenters, cigarmakers and printers (or any other organization) to show for all the money they have spent on the Federation? They have absolutely nothing to show. Whatever the carpenters have as a result of organization is traceable to their own trade organization. and not to anything the Federation has done for them. And the condition of the carpenters is worse to-day than it ever was before. The reports of the condition of the trade published in "The Carpenter," the Brotherhood's official organ, show that stagnation exists from one end of the country to the other. Every town sends warning, "Stay away from here; town overrun with idle workingmen.

What is true of the carpenters is true of the cigarmakers. Fully one-third of the membership of the Cigarmakers Union are out of employment. The blue label, on which hundreds of thoussands of dollars has been spent, has not saved them. On the contrary, it is proving a boomerang. A demand for blue label goods once created, the clgar manufacturer in the country districts "organizes" his erstwhile scab shop. secures the label, and proceeds to meet the demand with goods made for less than one-half what had formerly been raid in the lower cities of paid in the larger cities for the same grade of cigars. Blue label cigars are made in Pennsylvania interior districts for \$6 per thousand that cost \$16 to make in the city of Boston. Then comes the fight for the market, with the inevitable reductions that the cigarmaker must accept or quit. No, the cigarmakers have not as yet succeeded in making water run up hiji by label agitation. Until they do so, I refuse to believe that any amount of label recognition will keep wages from a constant tendency downward. Another thing I should like to have explained. Before a man can purchase any kind of cigar, blue label or scab, he must have money in his pocket. The way in which a "recogni-tion" of the blue label will put money into the empty pockets of would-be smokers needs demonstration. The cigarmakers should take an ac-

count of stock, and see what they have as a result of membership in the Feder-

(Continued on Page 4.)



UNCLE SAM & BROTHER JONATHAN

Brother Jonathan-I had just been thinking that I had caught the hang of Socialism at last, when yesterday the again, and now I find myself all out at

Uncle Sam-What happened to you

B. J.-I heard a Socialist deliver an address. U. S.—And that did it?

I had come to believe B. J.-Yes. that this Capitalist system was a curse U. S .- So it is

B. J .- And that, being a curse, Socialism proposes to wipe it out. U. S .- Correct again.

B. J.-But that Socialist speaker yes-U. S .- Did he propose to keep up this

Capitalist system? B. J .- No: that's just the rub.

wanted to wipe it out notwithstanding that from his talk it appeared that he thought Capitalism had done and was doing a great work. So it has and is.

B. J. (clean out of patience.)—And you would wipe out a thing that's doing U. S .- Keep your shirt on, Fatty. Do

you know what Capitalism means? B. J. (testily)—What does it mean? U. S.—Capitalism is a social system under which a larger and ever larger number of people are rendered miserable, and fewer and fewer people are gorged with wealth—

B. J .- That's a curse of a system; wine it out!
U. S.-Keep cool. Under Capitalism,

the man who has a good machine to work with makes it impossible for him who has not got such a good one to compete with him: he can produce so much more cheaply and plentifully that the other fellow is undersold and thrown

the other fellow is undersond and thrown line bankruptey.

B. J.—That's so, Wipe it out, I say.
U. S.—Just wait. The machinery of production becomes ever more perfect; that is to say, it produces ever more plentifully and cheaply, consequently. the machine that yesterday could kno out a weaker machine is itself knocked out to-day by a stronger one-B. J.—Exactly. Such a syst be done away with. Such a system should

U. S.—Its owner is in turn driven into poverty. And so right along. The more perfect machine or Capital keeps knock-

ing out the less perfect one, and pauper-izing more and more people.

B. J.—I know all that.
U. S.—Just keep coll, and let us go step by step. If the man with some machinery of production can't stand up against the man with better machinery when there were the

ery, what chance has the man who has no machinery whatever, no capital?

B. J.—Why, none whatever. That's why I say this Capitalist system is an unmitigated curse, that we can't wipe out any too seen.

out any too soon. U. S.—The men without any capital, machinery, are bound to sell themselves in wage slavery; that is to say, for the sake of a living, which they can't get unless the capitalist allows them access to the machine, they will allow the capi-talist to keep as much of their product as the capitalist needs to live in luxuri-

ous idleness, while they themselves are forced to drudge in poverty.

B. J.—Yes, yes, I know all that,
U. S.—And the more perfect the machinery of production becomes, it follows that lows that more small capitalists will be pauperized. They will thus be thrown into the ranks of the propertiless, the proletariat, the working class—

B. J. (impatiently)—Yes, U. S.—And the more workingmen there are, the lower will be their wages, the less powerful will they be to resist Capitalist domination, the more miser-

able will they be—

B. J.—Now, what is the use of this long rigmarole. I know all that.

U. S.—Capitalism, consequently, in-

creases the quantity of wealth, and it also increases the quantity of wealth that could be produced, and yet it increases the number of people who starve and deepens their misery. It makes human happiness possible, and yet in-

creases human misery.

B. J. (losing all patience)—Will you kindly explain to me why you go through this long harrowing tale? I am well aware of all that, and that's why I am puzzled to hear you deny that

why I am puzzled to near you deny that capitalism is an unmitigated curse.
U. S.—I am just going to take that up.
None of the several social systems that preceded capitalism did what capitalism does. Their institutions were such that poverty, and its inevitable result slavery, were made bearable because these were not aggravated. Capitalism, on the contrary, MAKES POVERTY AND ITS INEVITABLE RESULT. SLAVERY, UNBEARABLE, because it aggravates them. Do you now see the

aggravates them. Do you aggravates them. Do you amerit of capitalism?

B. J. (with a far-off look)—Well, hem, can't say I do, quite.

U. S.—Human nature is inclined to put up with sufferings. It needs a tremendous impulse to move the human race to rebel against wrong. Capitalism gives that impulse. So long as poverty, or slavery, is bearable, there is no hope for its abolition. People will put up with it rather than make the effort to free themselves. But Capitalism does not allow the people to accommodate themselves to a condition of slavery. No sooner have those small property holders, whom it keeps in hot water, begun themselves to a condition of slavery. No sooner have those small property holders, whom it keeps in hot water, begun to accommodate themselves to their hard lot, when it wakes them up with a kick by some further concentration or improvement of the machinery of production that makes their lot harder, their existence more precarious.

B. J.—That's true, by Jericho!
U. S.—No sooner have these begun to re-accommodate themselves to their worse conditions and to luil themselves

in the hope that "something will turn up" in their behalf, when a fresh kick, given by some further concentration and improvement of capital, reawakens them and turables them into the clar

of the wage earners.

B. J.—I agree; that's so. U. S.—Then, as to the wage earners themselves, they try with might and main to keep up the system that holds them in slavery by setting up all sort of barriers against capitalist encroses of barriers against capitalist carriers ment. Imagining that they can protect themselves against Capitalism, they lie down confident. But up comes lit. Capital, and with a mighty kick break down their barrier and shakes the confidence-

B. J.-Guess I begin to see

H. J.—Guess I begin to see.
U. S.—Presently their confidence is turns in their worse condition, but a gain turns Mr. Capital, and by so further improvement in his machine of production gives them another has the state of production gives them another has been appeared into the later. by throwing more people into the lab market, more of these into the army the unemployed, and thereby all in deeper misery. This process is keet by the law that underlies Capitalia As fast as the slaves begin to accumula As fast as the slaves begin and accommodate, them selves to deeper slavery, they get a rule kind them down deeper and deeper deps slavery and misery brings home to the necessity of freedom from Capt tyranny. Thus it is that, were it he Capitalism, slavery would be eteral Capitalism, slavery would be eteral But Capitalism prevents mankind in falling into a stupor of slavery, kicking it down further and further forces mankind to the point where MUST choose between ! REEDOM IN DEATH. Capitalism will not told slavery. If man won't be FREE, at take possession of the freedom-imper-ing machinery of production, Capitalian compels him to DIE. Therein lies a merit. Hence Socialists bow before with reverence.

with reverence.

B. J — Well, well. I never would have thought it. It is just so!

U. S.—Inscrutable are the ways of Providence. Benigner social system would, if perpetuated, have left sixey would, if perpetuated, have left sixey. a permanent social condition. On the other hand, Capitalism, this hyperfrom hell, redolent with the stend of corruption, smeared from head to twith crime, shocking in its vulgary. cruel in its every breath-this mont is the HANDMAID OF FREEDOM.

WHOSE THE GAIN?

Pale workmen plying at the loop of life. Intent and earnest, heeding not the sun

Neglecting nature's gifts amid their And losing by the victories they have

They stay their hands, their task being nearly done,

Survey their warp and woof with bloodshot eyes,

And reckon profit, while the hour cando run. And, swiftly silent, shape their des

tinies. Such are our brothers, doomed beneath; these skies,

To bargain blindly on the price of death; To tread the loom and weave in purple dyes.

The robes whose rustle echoes passing breath.

They live and work and die in squalid pain. In this fair land, these brothers; whose

the gain? WILLIAM STONE BOOTH,

New York.

[The above poem was courteously sen! by the talented writer to THE PEOPLE. Were THE PEOPLE a purely literary publication, the poem's unquestioned metrical beauty and touching elegise flavor would forthwith have secured it space in our limited columns. But THE PEOPLE is devoted exclusively to relightening the toiling masses upon the cause of their misery, to pointing out to them the path to emancipation, and to quickening in them both the spark of freedom and the sense of duty and to redeem the race from the thrall of Capitalism. Hence, for a while, we questioned the propriety of publishing (even at the risk of depriving our reading of the acquaintenance with this grant of the acquaintenance with the ac e acquaintance with this gem of prosedy) a poem that seems to ignore the fact that the "gain" is the Capital-ist's, and that also seems to imply that workmen neglect by choice, not by capitalist compulsion, the enjoyment of nature's gifts, and by choice "bargais blindly in the price of death." In deciding to give publication to the poem we were, however, controlled by the consideration that, besides striking a chert of sympathy in our readers, its paties may help to illustrate the deep meaning of the historic incident of Marie Antinette, upon its being reported to her that the people of France were dying for want of bread, asking, with tears in he eyes, the celebrated question, "Why they not eat cake"?—ED. THE P

LETTER BOX. Offhand Answers to Inquirers. K., N. Y.-Send name in full, address

and date or dates on which you promise to pay the \$10 toward the \$50,000 DALLY PEOPLE Fund. Without these details the name and pledge can't go on the list and can't be considered, because the list is to be published from week to week to convey information of amount pledged, amount collected, and when further amounts are due. Any one wis ing to keep his name from publication will have his wishes respected, but his name must be known to the Committee, unless his contribution is in cash. R. L., N. Y.—It was published in the issue of November 8th, 1896.

E. J., N. Y.—The editorial mind works

in ways and by rules of its own. This is proverbial. If you can't accommodate yourself to that come and take your contributions back. "Reminders" are superfluous.

TO CORRESPONDENTS SENDING THE PLEDGE FOR THE DAILY PEOPLE \$50,000 FUND.—Always state at exactly as possible the time or times of payment, and also give your addres. This will save much trouble later and clerical work.

HAS A MAN A RIGHT TO DO AS HE LIKES WITH HIS OWN?

[A Paper in the Negative Presented to a Rich Church Debating Society.]

By PETER E. BULEOWES.

It is a mere confusion of terms to peak of rights other than those concedby society. And such rights are almys fluctuating. The legislative chambers, the courts of appeal, the power of pardon, etc., are all in action to make new rights; to repeal old rights, and to modify or to correct existing rights.

It is the state alone which gives you property. You can have property only by the protection and opportunities afforded you by the state. That which by creating opportunities for you gave you property should not permit any man to do as he likes with those donations. It happens, however, that the individual seldom quarrels with the State on this subject, because his very mind is not his own, his opinions, his tastes, his wishes, have been socially regulated. Over whatever sphere of things or relations we may imagine ourselves as having rights, a very cursory glance will convince us that they are gifts of the State.

A man can have, therefore, no potential right as against society or its presentative, the State. His liberty and even his life are only theoretical rights as they are taken away constantly by the State without reasons satisfactory to him. When we say, "Has a man a right," etc., we therefore do not mean "as against the State." Neither do we mean "as of ourselves." But we do mean to inquire, by reference to a higher than dollar law, whether in relation to another individual, or in relation to society as a natural organism. (not the present State), we may do as we like in those things wherein we are not already restricted by the State.

It is into this realm, gentlemen, that church conscience should enter, and this is where she should take the sceptre. It is here that her power should be found constantly revising, improving and elevating the laws of every State. And it is by the free and frank discus-sion of these things that the conscience of a State learns to denounce and final by overthrows corrupt rings in municipal governments. By it, the oppression and folly of a State by property through property and for property becomes apparent; and the necessity of a State for equal help to all is realized.

An are upon this carth is then in-

An age upon this earth is then introduced when this truth shall be abundantly recognized, "That a man may not do as he likes with his own," simply because HE LIKES or because IT IS HIS OWN; but because he has desired to do the right thing with It and sired to do the right thing with it, and "because he claims no ownership that is not reconcilable with absolute justice That age will be socialism.

Now, the time for the establishment of such a social system has been due to the race many ages agone; but the pur-poses of your God have been frustrated, and the mission of his Christ defeated by kings, slave-owners and financiers. Having built up the control of men, of conditions and of wealth, the church, at an early date, was hypnotised into evil partnership with the propertied class, constituting herself a mere court of records for endorsing the crimes and stealings of a rich laity in return for granted to herself of DEATH-BED ROBBERY, or of becoming herself part beiress to the common plunder. So, the whole problem of Christian ethics is presented to us in the suggestion that a man "can do as he likes with his own." The whole con-flet of ages is in that sentence—the war between mankind and money-kind. And Christ, whose name, in my opinion, the church unwarrantably retains, and shamefully dishonors, had no more thought of a theological reformation than I have. One of his foremost messages being, that the possession of great or comparative wealth (no matter how obtained) fixes a great gulf, moral and intellectual, between its owner and the light, sympathies and blessings of that kingdom which he came to estab-

I cannot rationally interpret Jesus from any other view point than that of the labor leader of his own day, the walking delegate of the world's tollers in all ages. He knew, as we all know, that the theology of the world goes with the money of the world.

It is known to students that in pre-

It is known to students that in pre-Christian times the ladorers were said to possess only half a soul, and that they to possess only half a sour, and that had no existence at all after death. Apparently a very brutal doctrine this was, but it was more merciful than was, but it was more makes them ours; which, in theory, makes them equal to angels, but then turns them into beasts of burden. The appetite of into beasts of hurden. The appetite of the pronounced property individualist grows with its food, so that its conception of personal ownership is limited only by its power to destroy yours, or mar your ability to retain it, while it fortifies itself behind a few phrases which constitute our small philosophy. "What I own is mine by right of superiority," says the righ man, "It is the reority," says the rich man, "it is the re prise; without which rewards the race instimulated would stand still." It is hard, of course, to get a moneyed

man to put a price upon himself; hard it is for any man to hold the scales in which he is weighing himself. But it and hard, in a general way, to see the molence, egotism and folly of this claim. Casting our eyes about us into the homes of the well to do, looking at the boys and young men whom we know already are to be the evoluted fittest of the next generation, we see them between life with such ownership and quipment as excludes the bare idea of

merit or reward, and is fatal to the philosophy of vanity, with which the modern business man wraps up his insignificance.

The rich we have always had with us They were abundant in England's great empire of India, and in Egypt, Greece and Rome, and their heathen historians frankly tell us what manner of brutal men they were. It was reserved, however, for a profit-snipping Christianity to make riches the evidence and meas-ure of merit, or, to be more faithful to the netual sentiment which controls us we make the lack of property our stand-ard of other men's demerit, and thus ard of other men's demerit, and thus justify the calamitous conditions of those whom the operation of property-getting for ourselves makes poor. This is the ruling sentiment of commercial civilization: the key to that amazing labyrinth of inconsistencies—the modern Christian business world.

Unity of interest or community of use crops up whichever way I turn this query to examine it. I find that man as an isolated unit has practically no existence, and that even in the romance of Robinson Crusoe it is more seeming than real, he having brought society with him in his language, his thoughts and his implements. Not outside of false economics is there such a thing as a man standing alone. And none but a man standing alone in his sympathies can seriously inquire for the privilege of doing as he likes with his own. Only of doing as he likes with his own. Only the modern employer of labor asks the barbarous question. Nay, it is a slander on barbarism so to designate it, for savage life at its worst is tribal and always evoluting toward the nation. Nor do I know of any species of brutes that are so solitary as the modern property man is after he has got his property. So that it does seem to me as if So that it does seem to me as if the New Testament writer who said that money, or the love of it, is the root of all evil, had a momentary light from heaven cast upon modern social condi-tions. But in fact we have no individual in society distinct enough even to propose this query in its naked selfishness. We have no opinion, no will, no wish, so separate from others, as the query calls for. When a capitalist asks the question, you will find that he only asks it on behalf of his class or his trade: and that if society with authority said "Yes, go and do as you like," he would probably do nothing different the day after obtaining his permit than he had done the day before. He would not arm himself and rush forth to shoot down the strikers, he would only go home and sulk. What he meant by his demand. suik. What he meant by his demand, society had not wholly granted him. Under the guise of a plea for liberty he really wanted society to help him take away the right of others, to prevent them from doing as they like with their own. If the right demanded had been conceded to all his fellows at the same moment, this liberal minded gen-tleman would find that practically he had been demanding equal opportuni-ties for all, the very thing he thought to antagonize—that while he wanted ego-tism and repotism he had really asked for socialism. So true it he that the for socialism. So true it is that the worst and the best, the most ignorant and the most intelligent self interest invariably leads to that one goal—so-cialism. So true it is that a competitive system a real equal genuine competiknow nothing of,) would lead to the destruction among men (a condition we now know nothing of,) would lead to the destruction of all malevolent competition and to the establishment of healthy emulation—to the tranquility, science and brotherhood of a socialist industry, and to a true life. Then a man might and to a true life. Then a man might really ask the question, "May I not do as I like with my own;" and everybody could heartily say "Yes." We conclude, therefore, that there is no one man, no one interest, or will, even, in our so-ciety, and that this demand, which alas! we so commonly hear, is a symptom of selfish instnity—an anachronism,—and it should not be asked, because it can never be answered until after the social revolution. The conqueror, the tyrant, the rob-

ber, even the lowest sneak thief who creeps into a share of margins is willing, after he has gotten his swag, to cry out that a man may do as he likes with his own. But when another man of his own character, with a terribly big pair of fists comes of a night to his bed-room window, holding a heavy club over his head, saying, "Look at my muscle; cannot a man do as he likes with his own?" The apostle of property answers, "Yes; and I like to give you all the money in this house." Whereupon he awakens the next morning to find that the doctrine which he thoroughly be-lieved in was by no means so sound as it appeared before that fellow came. So, in the mouth of the modern capital-ist this is not ethical at all, but merely a question of power. Unhappily, the corrupt society of this age and country corrupt society of this age and country replies to the capitalist brute, "You may," and sends him the police and soldiers he demands, to establish his will. But to the laborer, (brute or angel) society now sends an iron key and a jailer, or a militia man and a gun. The man who owns a house in New York desirous of receiving a high rent from Madame Seraphina Celesta, an organizer of brothels, finds that even Tamizer of Brothels and Brothe many Hall objects, and the very police of this city protest (save under envelope conditions laid down by the wardman behalf of the Captain, on behalf ofon behalf of the Captain, on behalf of-the higher up).

On the other hand, let us look at the

laborer. The American laborer, after five glasses of beer, begins to feel "American." "To hell with the boss." "American." "To hell with the boss,"
says he, snapping his fingers and spilling half of the sixth glass. "I can do as
I like with my own." But no, you cannot. Even these five glasses of beer
cannot alter your conditions. A fact
which he discerns in the morning, when
he brings his spade to the farm, his
skillful hand to the bench, or his back

to the carrying company. No Siree, you may sometimes keep your own, but you cannot very often do as you like with cannot very often do as you like with it if you are not a capitalist; and even the capitalist is in the enjoyment of this exceptional privilege for only a very short time longer. The sleuth-hound of public conscience is on his track—the

new tomb, which socialism has pre-pared, is waiting for his immoral ashes. The answer of the little and the big money bag is. "Oh, but we CAN do, and we DO do." I respond, "If you could at any time, even in this degraded dollar-sidden couplils have done as you liked. ridden republic, have done as you liked if you could do it now, our prisons would not be large enough for our people, nor our people's stomachs small enough for your food. Or, in other words, for the wages you would allow them to buy it

Knowing how hostile true religion must ever be to such a monstrosit; modern capitalism, can anyone here tell me why it is that all our Christian preachers are not in prison? Why is it that the bishop of New York (we will say) has not been like his master—taken out by the State and crucified between two thieves? Some one may answer, "He is crucified; his lips are crucified that he cannot preach the truth; crucified between a Christian politician and a Christian capitalist on well-upholstered easy chairs in the best apartment of the Union League, singing moselle. of the Union League, sipping moselle, and he likes it." You may try in vain oh blasphemer of God, to wound the feelings of modern churchmen; you will not succeed, my dear blasphemer, in winning one sprig of a martyr's crown. for we do not believe in anything outside the ledger so much as to be angry with you. Not more than a passing ripple of interest over our morning papers would you create if you embodied in your words all the heresies from Pelagius to Briggs, all the blasphemy from Joh's wife down to the time a certain millionaire offered up the Lord's prayer. But if you want to be grilled, try the very smallest toot of heresy against the god capital, even so small a toot as that of Dr. McGlynn, and you will create a flutter from New York to Rome. The church cannot be saved while she

prates about a righteousness of the heart and has no concern for the un-righteousness of the mart. The church cannot be saved so long as she believes that socialism is impracticable! In other words, that right is impracticable Whereas the very purpose for which she is in the world is to make whatever a just and right thing an accomplished fact. If she is not here for that she has lost or forgotten her commission. Is it a paradox to say that the church of Christianity is opposed to the socialism of Christianity? No, it is a truth; an amazing, bitter truth.

Since the moral sentiment of the world is hastening the great event of socialism, where will the church stand in the day of our completed evolution. Oh, how she will ask the rocks to hide her shame, if she stands outside of soci-

Shall man be emancipated from the oppression of heathen capitalism, and shall he be emancipated without (nay, in spite of) the Christian church? Is there yet a hope that she will join us, the So cialist Labor party of the world? Can the throw the carcass of capitalism putrid burden that it is, a carcass bear-ing her down to the dark depths of in-famy? Can she cast it from her? Can she, as an organization, rise to this momentous instant, this sublime opportunity? Has she power yet to rise, to rise at her master's bidding? If she has, the world may yet learn to bless her, and to forget her temporary treason. The human family may yet rise up as children redeemed and call her blessed—if she will gird up her loins even now and respond to the cull, the wait of the millions. She may be saved. The church is better equipped for a moral crusade like this of the Socialist

Labor party than any body of politicians however worthy. She has beene our children in her arms, taught, married and buried our kindred. She has there-fore yet a door open for her in the hearts of the people. Will she come and be with us in this battle for daily bread, for human life? I believe she can, and

I hope she will. But---?? Socialism is coming. Shall it crush the church, or will the church go forth to hasten its march. Though the night of universal humiliation is reigning

now, yet I think the gloom is not un-broken, overshadowed as is the scene, it is not overwhelmed.

Here still remains a vale where truth as descended; there still remains a has descended; there still remains a peak where manhood in his longing has wasted; principles too honest to have been unproductive, still linger to confront the sordid church, to encourage and inspire the Socialist.

NO MORE FOOLING.

Cigarmakers' Union 165 of Philadelphia Takes The Only Sensible Stand

At the meeting of No. 165 on last December 22d the principal business was the consideration of a communication from the Municipal League in reference to proposed legislation, After discussion, a committee appointed for the purpose submitted the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Municipal League of Philadelphia has adopted certain drafts for various bills, purporting to be in the interest of better municipal govern-ments of cities of the first class; and

Whereas, The aforesaid League has requested us to carefully consider these

Resolved. That experience has proven to us that no good government, be it national, State or municipal, can be expected from either of the dominant po-litical parties or from any party which upholds the present unjust; degrading and profit-mongering system of produc-tion; and be it further

Resolved, That we, the members of the Cigarmakers' Progressive Interna-tional Union No, 165, place no confidence in any legislator or set of legislators who do not recognize the struggle be-tween the capitalist and the laborer as a class struggle; and be it forther. class struggle; and be it further

Resolved, That we only support such candidates for political office who are pledged to work for the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwalth, and who recognize the principles laid down by the Socialist Labor Party; and he it further

IN THE COAL MINES.

The Condition of the Tollers in this Trade in Pennsylvania.

Having been requested to write a brief description of the condition and homelife of the miners of the bituminous coal fields of Pennsylvania. I shall endeavor to give a true account of the same without exaggeration or unnecessary comment.

I have lived in these mining regions the greater part of my life, am well acquainted with the facts in this matter. Times were when the miner could have been shown to be in a flourishing condition, but crasping monopoly and bad legislation have done their work well. Poverty and adversity have superseded prosperity. Conditions are now reversed. Alas! Famine, pestilence or war could not have wrought more ruin among the toiling masses than the present industrial system. But let us leave the past and deal with the pres-

The present condition of the coal miner is indeed a sorrowful, pitiable one. Though his work is most dangerous and disagreeable, his remuneration is out of all reason; it is almost too little for subsistence, even if he had steady employment, which he seldom has. A reduction of five cents under present conditions, and the miner could not live. This was tried a year ago, but the operators found it necessary to voluntarily give an advance of five cents when the so-called over-production was exhausted. The operators in this case post as philanthropists, but the advance came of sheer necessity. The miner was unable to work and live on what he was getting. A horse can not perform his functions for his owner without provender. Neither can a man produce unless he can obtain a living. The profit-takers realized this.

The miner is at no time certain of his situation. He is liable, at any moment, to be thrown out of employment and also out of his home, for he generally lives in a "Company house." A protest against wrong or a word in support of his class is sufficient to make him a tramp, and starve his family. He dares. not protest. He must submit. The farmers, forced from their farms by the infamous system of competition that capitalism incites, together with men displaced by mining and other inventions, form an innumerable army of unemployed, and the competition in the labor market caused thereby is death to the miner and his craft. This anxlety, uncertainty and fear of destitution weigh on the mind of the worker like a heavy load, breaks the springs of his independence and his manhood. His condition is certainly miserable.

So fierce is competition among the middle and upper capitalist class, that the market-price of labor is outrageously low, while a still flercer competition among the unemployed forces wages still lower. All this brings on a condition in which man is driven to do gross injustice to his fellow-man or perish. In some parts of the Cambria region, men are holding positions in two mines in order to make a living. The mines run but half-time, or less, in this way these men can work in one while the other is idle. But at the same time their brother workers are suffer-ing the miseries of hunger and cold. unable to obtain a single day's labor at too, is that, owing to the ignorance on the labor queMion cultivated by the ignorant laborfakirs, avarice is rampant in the rank and file of labor, and the tendency is to fight each other to the bitter end rather than wisely to co-operate to bring about better conditions.

Not only does the miner suffer from competition in the coal and labor mar-kets, but he has still deeper cause to mourn his fate. The capitalist makes a triple profit, and robber's profit it is. Besides the profit made on his coal, he is compelled to deal at the company or "pluck-one" store, whence a still larger profit finds its way to the till of the capitalist. In addition to this he must rent a company house, if he is a mar-ried man; single men are never employed until the houses are all occupied. By this system they manage to have a full supply of men. If they do happen to require a few more they will put up a few kennels at the pit mouth and rent them to single workmen. Because of these cvils is is commonly said of this county that a man had better be in his

grave than in the mines there.

As to the wages of miners, it is difficult to form a correct estimate, but an average of \$25 per month for steady work is more likely to go over than under the mark. Considering, however, the depression in business, causing unsteady employment; the average scarcely reach \$20 per month. It has been a matter of conjecture as to how the miners have managed to support their families under the conditions that have prevailed here for the past two Of course, in the Clearfield and Pittsburg districts the average will be above these figures. The coal is high and more easily' mined. But in the Cambria and Blair regions, where the coal is low and separated by large rock partings, the average wage will fall short of the figures given above.

The home-life of the miner is usually one of domestic happiness, except where poverty forcibly crosses his threshhold. He bears his trials with fortitude; despite all the misery of his condition, all the worry and tribulations of his un-deserved hard lot, he is the most generous of our people. A man will never leave his door unfed if there is a morsel of bread inside the house. The fare is generally frugal, just enough substan-tial food to appease hunger and supply the necessary strength. He can not afford a single duxury. This is necessarily so, because of the small pittance given in return for his productions. the miner receives an advance, in the price of coal, the merchant-leeches com-bine to suck it up by raising the prices of all other commodities. He is powerless to resist.

Approaching a mine village, one is not favorably impressed with the scene It is usually situated in a deep ravine between huge hills containing black fuel. First to intrude itself upon the visitor's view is the company store ugly, commodious, where the second tribute is collected. Its very arouses the suspicion that it was there for no legitimate purpose. Noticeable, next, is the black, grimy, gaping pit mouths, leading into the bowels of the earth, where many a life is crushed out without warning and many a system is inoculated with poison—all for the profit of the capitalist. Then comes the com-pany houses, scarcely worthy of the name-rude shells, rough boards with strips over the crevices, unpainted, grimy-looking and cold, reminding one of half-respectable stables. These are the homes of the miners, for they seldom own their residences. This is an exterior view. An interior view is some what different. The housewife is neat and-tidy, and everything inside will be found as regular and orderly as circum stances will permit. These shells bring to the corporations or private operators, as the case may be, hundreds of dollars yearly in rent. In larger towns houses are slightly better, but rents

Occasionally, a miner, living in blackness, working in blackness, surrounded by blackness, with blackness permeating the very atmosphere, and sunk in the blackness of despair at his helpless condition, attempts to forget his trouble in drink, and sometimes spends in that the money which should go to his family for food and clothing. The ones who give way to such temptations injure themselves most deeply. Besides destroying both mental and physical powers and heaping sorrow upon those who are near and dear to them, they are fleeced by another set of adulterators fleeced by another set of account and profit-takers—the liquor sellers—for all of which they are deeply sorry rosaln their senses. This when they regain their senses, also gives room for the capitalist that miners receive good pay, but live in extravagance and dissipation. The above is a true and unexagger-

ated description of present conditions, given by one born and reared in the bituminous coal fields of Pennsylvania The capitalists will rave against such a plain exposure of existing affairs, and some of the miners, too, will probably dislike it, but all statements herein contained can be readily substantiated, should any person care to investigate the matter. Having proceeded thus far, let us go

one step further and cast a glance into the future. What are the prospects? Surely, a crisis is near at hand. For the miner and all other workers, in facts, there is but one last resort. It is the collective ownership of the means of production and distribution. The system which has plunged this nation into misery and want will, if allowed to go on, drive us further still on the road to destruction. Like a bad weed, it must be up-rooted. A system of pro-duction for sale and transportation to foreign shores must give place to one of production for consumption. A system of profit, rent and interest must give place to one of equality and free production. Wage-slaves must become free American producers. No man should be forced to pay tribute to another for the privilege of using either that which the generous hand of nature lavished upon him-natural opportuni-ties, or that which the collective labor of the past places within reach—social op-portunities. Land and capital must be his. The capitalists seek to keep away any interruption of their piracy introduced into the legislative halls for the increase of the terms of office and the army make plain the tactics these mean to pursue. Will the workingmen, by following old party lines and prejudices and dividing themselves conf pass their own destruction? Will they permit another national election to pass without a social revolution—the election of candidates upon a platform that unconditionally demands the unconditional surrender of Capitalism? I hope

Figart, Pa., Dec. 22, 1896.

The fate of the unfortunate cab drivers who were victimized into joining the "Liberty Dawn Association" is the latest warning that the history of the labor movement gives to the workers.

An ignoramus of the first water, a self-seeking schemer to boot, by the name of Maher, roped a number of cabdrivers into an organization that he got up, together with other fakirs, like H. B. Henry and T. B. Maguire of the now defunct K. of L. These fellows made big promises, such promises as no intelligent or honorable man would. The men trooped in, and Maher had a picnic -while the picnic lasted. But workingmen don't organize for the pleasure of affording picnics to the Mahers. They organize to better their condition. If the fakirs were to tell them the truth about matters, the men would not be so numerous, or, if numerous in the organization, would husband their affairs in a way that left no room for fakirs. Hence it is that the fakirs, even where they are less ignorant than Maher, are very "broad," broad enough to take fees from any one who comes along, and very quiet on the social question. This "broadness" and quietness brings on its own destruction. Presently the men want to know the reason why they are paying dues. They begin to force the body into a strike, and the tribulation of the fakir commences. A big substratum of dense ignorance is the groundwork of all fakirs. A fakir at the helm of an organization at a strike is like a land lubber at the helm of a Cunarder in a storm.

Disaster is all that the workers get at the bargain counter presided over by Pure and Simplers.

SOCIALISTS' PROTEST

Against Their Exclusion from Minnesots State P. of L., Bec, 13, '96.

The following protest was made by the delegates from the Socialist Labor

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 13, 1896. To the Minnesota State Federation of Labor, Brothers:

We, the undersigned, delegates regularly elected to the present convention of this body by the following organizations: Section St. Paul, Socialist Labor Party: Section Minneapolis, Socialist Labor Party; and German Section Minneapolis, Socialist Labor Party-do hereby respectfully present the following statement and protest. And we ask that it be spread upon the minutes of this meeting.

We appeared at this meeting with regular credentials and put them in the hands of the secretary, together with our proper semi-annual dues. The credential committee in their report stated this fact, but recommended that our credentials be not accepted. A motion to accept the report was proposed to be amended by admitting the Socialist delegation. After a short debate the amendment was defeated under the previous question, the vote being: ayes 42 nays 66. The president thereupon ruled that the amendment was lost and the Socialist delegates excluded. this action, we protest on the following grounds:

Article I, section 1, of the constitution is as follows: "This association shall be known as the Minnesota State Federation of Labor and shall consist of such labor organizations, as shall, after being duly admitted, conform to its rules and regulations and pay all contribu-tions required to carry out the objects of this Federation, the body always having power to reject any delegate by a two-thirds vote.'

The minutes of the thirteenth semiannual session of this body show the delegation of the Socialist Labor Party, the first represented, were admitted, and that they paid their affiliation fee and dues. We submit that this action made the Socialist Labor Sections affiliated bodies of this federation. And this being the fact our exclusion was, under Article I, Section 1, unconstitutional, the vote against us in the present meeting being less than two-

The president ruled that this provision of the constitution did not apply until the convention was fully organized. We call your attention to the fact that under this ruling the president can over-rule any constitutional provision so long as the convention is not in ses-

We, therefore, protest against our exclusion as irregular and unconstitutional and arbitrary.
We further protest against our ex-

clusion as unfair, having been carried under gag-law.

Finally, we protest against our ex-clusion as unwise and unjust, and in-jurious to the unity of the working class. In support of this we submit the follow-ing statement of the position of the So-

cialist Labor Party:

The Socialist Labor Party is a labor organization. It believes that the working class ought to use the methods of unionism to win its rights. It urges all its members to join the organization of their respective trades. And it supports every honest unionist movement. But it believes that besides the methods of unionism, it is necessary for the working class to use the political power to win their rights. But it is urged that politics ought not to be introduced into this Federation. We call your attention to the fact that almost the whole work of the conventions of this Federation consists of political resolutions, that is, resolutions begging the legislature to pass labor laws. Socialist politics differ from this in that the Socialists are in favor of demanding the rights of labor, instead of begging for favors. They be-lieve that the working people should take a stand as men, asking no favora and bowing to no masters, but boldly demanding and conquering their rights. If the Federation can afford to indulge in the humiliating political beggary that it now carries on, the introduction of straight-forward, class-conscious laborpolitics, represented by the Socialist Labor Party, can, at least, do no harm. With this statement and protest

bow to the unconstitutional action of this convention. We assure you that we shall continue in the future as in the past, to support the interests of the working class; we shall continue to support honest trades unionism and to fight labor fakirs. And we assure you that we, who are already the largest as well as the most aggressive labor organization in the state will not suffer from the injustice we have here had to submit to. Because we spresent the progressive movement of the working class, we are bound to grow, and we believe that the time is not far off when the labor movement of this state will be placed on such a clear and class-conscious basis that fakirism will lose its power, that no labor organization will be afraid of independent political action, and that all trade-unions will gladly join hands with their honest friends, the Socialist

Fraternally, SAM JOHNSON, J. ANDERSON,
Of St. Paul Section, Socialist Labor

> G. B. LEONARD, A. H. LEE. HERBERT J. SHAW, F. A. MALMQUIST,

FRANK VEZINA.
Of Minneapolis Section, Socialist Labor Parcy. KARL ILLIGE, German Section, Socialist Labor Party

The Greater New York Convention will hold its second session this afternoon at 2 o'clock, at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street. Delegates that were not present at the first session must being credentials.

must bring credentials. The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

THE DAILY PEOPLE

\$50,000 FUND.

Amount Pledged down to the week ending Dec. 30, '96, \$510.00.

December, 1896, an important step was taken from which, if a daily Socialist | following resolutions:

At the meeting of the Daily People paper is at all possible within a reasonable time, the consummation will be reached. The committee adopted the

WHEREAS, A daily PEOPLE has become an absolute necessity to counteract the false and falsified "news" that the capitalist press sets affoat, and to spread enlightenment in the ranks of the working class upon the Labor Question, and to prepare it to deal intelligently with the Social Revolution that is inevitable and is impending;

WHEREAS, The urgency of such a weapon of political and economic war-fare in the English language against the plundering class of the capitalist is felt with increasing force, and the demand therefor becomes stronger by the

day; WHEREAS, The undertaking would result disastrously if not successfully

WHEREAS, To make success certain, the paper must be able to survive two consecutive campaigns, that is to say, must appear daily during the period of at least thirteen consecutive months, absolutely independent, firm and uncompromising;

. WHEREAS, The sum of not less than \$50,000 in hand is necessary to safely launch such an undertaking;

WHEREAS. Despite the general cense of the necessity of a daily English organ of labor, the collections for it have hitherto been slight; and

WHEREAS. It is evident that, so long as the foundation of such a paper seems indefinitely distant, the contributions will continue slight, while, on the contrary, if its foundation can appear prompt and definite it is likely that ample funds could be promptly gathered; therefore be it

RESOLVED. That a call be issued to the stalwarts, friends and sympathizers, to pledge themselves in the number of 5,000 to contribute each the sum of \$10, payable between the issuing of this call and the 1st day of Septem-

RESOLVED, That, if by that date the sum of not less than \$50,000 is cash in hands of the DAILY PEOPLE Committee, a DAILY PEOPLE be started forthwith on October 1st, 1897;

RESOLVED, That this call be printed in the party press of all languages; that subscription lists, headed with these resolutions, he issued to all the Sections and all applicants; and that the names of the subscribers, together with the sum subscribed by each and the installments in which the same is to be paid, he promptly notified to the Committee for publication from week to week,

equal to he emergency, ready to step up and to mount that needed and redoubt-

Are there in the land 5,000 stalwarts | able battery of the Social Revolution in America-a DAILY PEOPLE!

Daily People Committee,

184 William St.

				N. Y. City.
			5-810-8-	
	D. Steffen, Brooklyn	'n	payable \$	2.00 a month from Feb. 1, '97.
	Peter Fiebiger, Brooklyn	23	9779 - 00	5.00 " Feb. 1, '94,
	L. A. Mittkiel, N. Y	10	144	.50 " week from Jan. 2, 1897.
22	D. De Laon, N. Y	20	84	5.00 " month from Feb. 1, '97.
	diene Binater Houseshirt	10	44	2.00 a month from Feb. 1, '97.
	Patrick Murphy, Brooklyn	10	44	July 1, '97.
	John J. Kinneally, N. V.	10	- 00	Aug. 1, '97.
	John Nagel, N. V	10	44	May 1, '97.
		10	- 00	Aug. 1, '97.
	Chris, Ludwig, N. Y. E. C. C. Rejannier, N. Y. Julius Hammer, N. Y.	10	86	July 1, '97,
	E C C Referencer N V	10	44	Aug. 1, 20.
	Julius Hammer N V	10	00	On demand.
	Abr. A. Heller, N. Y	10	.84	\$5.00 Feb. 1, \$5.00 Aug. 15, '97.
	David Pollack N V	25		\$10.00 on demand, \$15.00 Sept.1, '97,
	H. V. Westhoven, N. V. Chas, H. Matchett, Brooklyn	20	44	\$3.00 a month from Feb. 1, '97.
	Chas II Matchett Brooklyn	100	44	On demand,
	T. F. C. Brooklyn. Jean Heuart, Rrooklyn. J. Freudenthal, Toledo, O.	50	94	On demand.
	Jean Hounet Repolicy	10	98	\$2.00 a month from Feb. 1, '97.
	J Fremlenthal Taleda ()	10	64	Feb. 1, '96's
	Neal Gregory, Fruithurst, Ala	10	24	\$1.00 a month from Jan: 1, \$2.00 Sept. 1
	R. Schwemmer, Johnstown, N. Y	10	46.	May 15 '97.
	Matthew Maguire, Paterson, N.J	10	1944	Jun 15, '97,
	John Hossack, Jersey City, N. J	10		\$1.00 a month from Jan. 1, \$2.00 Sept. 1
	End Vissehmer N V	70	44	\$5.00 July 1, 85.00 Aug. 1, '97.
	Ruil Kirschner, N. Y	13	46	\$3.00 a month from April 1, '97.
	A. Bersich, N. Y.	15		\$5.00 April 1, \$5.00 June 1, \$5.00 Sept. 1
	Fred. W. Long, Philadelphia	10		\$5.00 Feb. 1, \$5.00 April 1, '97.
	Theodore Rickert, Philadelphia			
	Leonard Fish, Philadelpina	3/3		

NR.—The last 8 subscribers will please take notice that they have not specified the date or dates of payment. Furnish us with the information prompily. It is important for correct book-keeping.

TW Subscribers will please take note of dates on which their payments fall due and remit THE DAILY PEOPLE COMMITTEE. IS William St., N. Y.

PARTY NEWS.

Activity of Militant Socialists East, West, North and South,

National Executive.
Regular meeting held December 29th.
Comrade Malkiel in the chair, Absent,

Comrade Vorro, of Italy, appointed

The proceedings of the National Con-

vention are in course of preparation for publication.

In answer to inquiries received rela-

tive to a form of resignation under para-graph 10, Miscellaneous Regulations, of the new constitution, the National Executive recommends the following

hereby authorize the Section to have this resignation filed with the proper authorities in case of my election and failure to stand squarely on the party's platform and to advocate its principles.

CHAS. B. COPP, Rec. Scc.

2 25 29. R.

HENRY KUHN, Sec.

BOSTON, Dec. 27.—To Mass. Sections: The Boston American Section has submitted to the State Committee for a general vote the following propositions. Before submitting to the general vote Before submitting to the general vote the State Committee gives the article for publication, that each Section may have the opportunity to submit amendments, with the same if they desire. Forward all amendments before January 20th, 1897:

"There shall be elected by general vote in the war, 1897 as soon after the

vote in the year 1897, as soon after the adoption of this article as may be, a member of the party who, shall, under the direction of the State Committee, devote his entire time to the work of the party in this State.

"He shall be a member of the State Committee at Large and the exercises."

Committee at Large, and the secretary of that body, and shall be known as secretary agent of the party,
"He shall hold office for one year or until his successor is elected.

"He shall receive a reasonable weekly wage to be fixed by the State conventions, which shall make provision for his compensation upon his election. "The State convention of the year

1898 may continue or abolish the office, as in its judgment it deems best.

"If continued, an election shall be held as provided for in this article."

Your fraterally

Yours fraternally, S. E. PUTNEY, Sec BOSTON, Dec. 28.—The regular monthly business meeting of the Ameri-can Section will be held at 45 Eliot strect. Boston, Monday evening, Janu-

ary 4th.

The semi-annual election of officers

will take place on that date.
THOMAS C. BROPHY, Organizer. FINANCIAL REPORT OF MASSACHUSETTS STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE FOR NOV. '96.

2. Pall River Pol. Sec., 19 due stamps\$ 1 90 3. Pittsfield Sec., 39 due st'ps 3 00 Holyoke Ger. Sec., 50 due

N. Bedford Ger. Sec. dona.
4. Advance money returned 2 29 16. M. K. Tiedman, Holyoke subscription
18. James Stevens, subscrip. Lawrence Ger. Sec. dona...
 Westfield Am. Sec. 20 due s.
 Workmen's Sick & Death Benefit Society, donation 10 00 29. Boston City Com., 220 due Boston Rox. Ger. Sec., sub. Somerville Am. Sec., 12 due 30. N. Bedford Ger. Sec. 100 due stamps 10-00

EXPENDITURES, \$139 42 November. 4. Reply postal supply cards.\$ 7 20

Liabilities about \$140. J. Friedland, Treas.

NEW YORK CITY.—Free lectures on Socialism will be held at the following places, next Sunday, January 3d, 1897, at 8 p. m.: Stuyvesant Hall, 351 East 17th street, Peter Burrowes will lecture on "False Hopes," at Hudson Building, corner of 37th street and Eighth avenue, Howard Balkam, on the subject of "War;" also at Webster Hall, 140th street and Third avenue, where J. Allman will lecture on "St. Simon and Babeuf." There will also be a lecture in man will lecture oil also be a lecture in the afternoon at 2.30 p. m., at the head-quarters of the Socialist Literary So-ciety, 161 Monroe street, where W. Wessling will lecture on "The Possibilities of Labor.

The Greater New York Convention meets this afternoon at 2 p. m., at the N. Y. Labor Lyceum, 64 East Fourth street. The delegates should not fall to attend.

PARLIAMENTS OF LABOR

D. A. No. L. S. T. & L. A.

(CENTRAL LABOR FEDERATION OF N Y.)

Delegate George Mielenhausen, of the Eccentric Engineers, No. 3 was chairman at last Sunday's meeting of the N. Y. Central Labor Federation (D. A. No. 1, S. T. & L. A.), and delegate C. Amadi, of the Furriers' Union, was vicechairman.

A communication was received from the Central Committee of the "Volks-zeitung" conference, announcing that a conference would be held on January 10th, 1897. During the debate it was stated, that the Publishing Association and not the conference had a right to decide the matters contained in the communication. The delegates of the C. L. F. to said conference were instructed to ask where the necessary money is to

come from to float the new scheme,

The Organization Committee reported
progress in the matter of the Engravers and Dockers.

The Arrangements Committee for the eighth anniversary celebration in March

reported progress.

Independent Bakers, Br. 2, reported having received the tickets for the "Arbeiter" and "Volkszeitung." The hoyeott against Boss Ockenfuss is progressive forwealth.

ing favorably.

Independent Bakers, Br. 3, will hold a general meeting on January 9th, 1897, including election of officers, at 206 Allen street, for January 2. A hop will be held at the same place, music by the Carl Sahm Club, and all delegates are invited. Tickets were received for the "Arbeiter" and "Volkszeitung" festi-

Eccentric Engineers No. 3 will hold a general meeting on January 2d, 1897, at 64 East Fourth street.

64 East Fourth street.

German Waiters' Union No. 1 will hold a special general meeting on Tuesday, at 385 Bowery. The new constitution is ready for adoption.

Carl Sahm Club reported having elected a committee to act with a committee of the Bohemian Musical Club "Lyra" for joint action,

Furriers' Union will hold a general meeting on January 10th, 1897, at 385 Bowery.

Celluloid and Plush Box Makers' Un-

ion will hold a general meeting on De-cember 28th, at 197 Third street. The tickets for the "Arbeiter Zeitung" festival were accepted.

Journeymen Barbers' P. I. Union, Br

1, reported having organized the fol-lowing shops: J. J. Meade, 248 East 39th street; E. J. Elsenbrandt, 1675 Avenue A: S. Schweitzer, 1679 Avenue A; A. Parkenbauer, 217 East 95th street; A. Herdt, 1211 First avenue; M. Gunther, 1483 Second avenue; E. Katz, 230 First avenue, They initiated 11 new members, The Executive Board meets Sundays, 6 p. m. cat 342 West 42d street. On Tuesday a discussion will take place at 1517 Avenue A, and delegates Henry Zink and J. B. Clayton and member George Stine will participate. Tickets were received for the "Arbeiter" and "Volkszeitung" festival zeitung" festival.

zeitung" festival.

Journeymen Tailors' Union reported progress, as its meeting hall had been destroyed by fire.

Delegates C. Amadi. G. Herdes and G. Miclenhauser were elected to fill vacancies on the Organization Committee.

Delegates C. Amadi and Henry Zink together with comrade Cantania, were elected a committee to visit the Italian Stone Masons, and give same the requested information relative to the principles of this body and \$\delta\$ S. T. & L. A. Before adjournment several delegates expressed the hope that the year 1897

expressed the hope that the year 1897 would be especially propitious for the advancement of the progressive move-ment, and that the unions represented in the C. L. F. should with renewed energy exert themselves so as to induce unions to join the C. L. F.

Prog Clothing Cutters and Trimmers,

The above union held its regular meet-The above union held its regular meeting last Thursday, and owing to the holiday, was not as well attended as usual. One new member was proposed, who is to be initiated January 7th, 1897. Communications from the Gen. Sec. of the S. T. & L. A. and the Sec. of D. A. 49 were received and acted upon. The Ex.i Board's report was accepted. A letter from the German Custom Tailors' L. A. 56, of Philadelphia, was received and acted upon by the Ex. Board to the satisfaction of the organization. The semi-annual meeting will be held January 7th, 1897, at which the election of officers and the adoption of the by-laws as well as other important business will be tearest and the adoption to the semi-annual meeting will be tearest and the adoption of the by-laws as well as other important business will be transacted. A committee has been appointed to find ways and means of organizing a school, for the members, to advance the art of system cutting.

THE SECRETARY.

Socialism.

By WILLIAM SCHOLL McCLURE. The New York Labor News Co. is now ready to furnish this most excellent pamphler, giving a clear and lucid ex-position of the subject indicated by its title, at the following rates:

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(This paper will be mailed to every member free of charge by order of the organization, and will contain all such notices and information as are necessary.)

The last meeting held by the N. Y. The last meeting held by the N. 1.
Painters, on December 28th, had a larger attendance than usual, being of quite an importance to them.

After settling the necessary routine

business, preparations for election were entered into which took up considerable time. The ballots were distributed, collected and counted, and gave the 'ollow-ing result: Chairman, D. Callanan; vicechairman, Benj. Green; recording secre-tary, Geo. I. Case; financial secretary, John L. Peters; treasurer, David Gentle; sergeant-at-arms, Wm. Munroe; delegate, Thos. Mullady; trustees, Al. Gentle, John Davison and McKenney; arbitration committee, Chas. Knowles, Jos. Green, St. Craig, James Smith, Aug. Toohill and W. Monks.

The chairman pronounced all above named members duly elected to fill the respective positions for the ensuing

The organization has appropriated a sum of money for a lunch to be held in our room on New Year's Day, Friday next, at 2 p. m., to which the members are invited to take part, especially the unemployed; the affair is in the hands of a committee to make the necessary arrangements.

THE SECRETARY.

FRENCH CHAMBERS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

"In 1850 the value of the total manufacturing products of the United States after deducting raw material, wear and tear of machinery, fuel, etc., amounted to 2,187 millions; in 1860, it amounted to 4,025 millions; in 1870, it amounted to 6,550 millions; and in 1880, it amounted to 9,110 millions.

"The share hereof received by the workingmen in wages was 1,187 mill-ions distributed among 957,000 workers in 1850. The share of capital in that year was 1,100 millions. Do you under-stand that? WAGES: 1,187 millions;

PROFITS, 1,000.
"In 1860, the WAGES for 1,300,000 "In 1869, the WAGES for 1.300,000 workers were 1,895 millions, the PROF-ITS of the capitalists, 2,130 millions, "In 1870, the WAGES of 2 million workers were 3,109 millions; the PROF-IT of capital was 3,550 millions, "In 1880, the WAGES of 2,720,000 workers were 4,700 millions; the PROF-IT of the capitalists, 4,410 millions, "All of which goes to prove that Me

"All of which goes to prove that the share of labor according to the princi-ples that Mr. Deschanel proclaims to be cternal and necessary, but which we seek to wipe out, was in 1850, 54 per cent.; in 1860, 47 per cent.; in 1870, 47 per cent.; and in 1880, about 53 per cent. of the total new wealth, while during the same periods the share that fell to the capitalists was 46 per cent. in 1850; 53 per cent. in 1860; 53 per cent. in 1870; and about 48 per cent. in 1880.

"Accordingly, the capitalists drew from every worker, in 1850, 1,025 francs; in 1860, 1,625 francs; in 1870, 1,725 francs; and in 1880, 1,617 francs, while the wages of the workers averaged about \$300.

"Thus a careful examination shows that the profits of the capitalists are not, as is claimed, a trifling amount, They are not the slight feudal tithe of the days that preceded 1789, that is to say, one-tenth of the products of labor, but, on an average five-tenths of the products of the worker that are torn from his hands." (Violent applause from the Left.)

The A. F. of L. Convention.

(Continued from Page 2.) And so should the printers. The International Typographical Union has within the past three years met nothing but double-leaded adversity. The introduction of the typosetting machine has thrown thousands of men out of work, and throws them out of work, and throws them out permanently. Nor is the end in sight. Bad as things are, all signs point to a still worse condition, because it is juevitable that as the number of idle men increase the wages of those remaining employed

ill be forced down to the lowest point. Not only is the newspaper branch of the trade thoroughly demoralized, but the job branch has also keenly felt the effect of certain modern tendencies in trade. The total amount of job work required is being reduced every year. To succeeded by combination, the amount of printing required becomes less. Trusts don't have to advertise. Before the furniture trade became trustified the printers were employed on many elaborate catalogues for different fur-niture firms. Now only one catalogue is issued. The same tendency everywhere is responsible for the dearth of work among the typos.

Will some printer kindly state what

his union has got from the Federation for the money that has been spent on it? Or what it is likely to get in the future?

The fact is that the Federation of Labor has not only done nothing for the American working class in the past sixteen years, but it has done worse than nothing. It has held false opinions, reared false and impossible ideals, and promised results that its leaders knew could not be attained. Its weapons of I

warfare were as antiquated as those used by the Chinese in the late war, and about as effective. And despite defeat after defeat, they clung to these weapons. Whoever dared to question their efficacy was a traitor in the camp.

While the line between the capitalist class and the working class has been more distinctly drawn every year of the Federation's existence, it has shut its eyes and persisted in not seeing facts that stared the great mass of workers in that stared the great mass of workers in the face. Coddling one set of capitalist interests this year, and another set the next, some of its leaders in one corps of the capitalist political army, and others in another, what wonder is it that the working class were bewildered and disheartened, and that the Federation of Labor, with all its unions, has never succeeded in organizing 5 per cent, of the labor of the country. Men want to see the color of the flag they enlist under.

If capitalism is right, labor organization is wrong. If capitalism is a fixture, labor organization is an impossibility. Under capitalism the laborer is a com-modity. Commodities have no rights. Only by challenging the whole system of capitalism, by raising the standard of human rights as against property rights, by asserting the power of all as against the power of any particular set of men, can any organization of labor hope to attain its emancipation. . . .

The Federation of Labor has never done this. According to it, the capitalist who floats in his yacht on the Mediterranean is a vitally essential part of the manufacturing plant here in Philadelpfia. If it were not for him no one would be employed. He gives wo s. He has rights—rights that his workers have not. All differences that may arise between him and the creatures whom he permits to live are to be adjusted "conservatively," that is, capitalistically. His ideas as to the government of the country are to be considered first, and his candidates and his political party are to be supported.

The position antipodal to this is Socialism, and the Federation is terribly "down" on Socialism. It is not, how-ever, more down on it than all Socialists are on frauds and humbugs, chief of which, here in America in 1896, is the American Federation of Labor.

Delegates of the C. L. F. and D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., Attention!

Accidentally we have failed to send our invitation to your respective bodie at your regular meetings, to our fourth annual masquerade and civic ball, which will be held on Saturday, Janu-ary 2d, 1897, at Webster Hall, Eleventh street, between Third and Fourth avenues. We therefore beg you to excuse our neglect and extend our cordial inour neglect and extend our cordial invitation to you to attend this ball. Every delegate of the above organization will be admitted on presentation of his delegate card of the December month. Fraternally,

JEWISH BR., SEC. N. Y., S. L. P.

New York Socialist Literary Society. The New York Socialist Literary So cicty held their regular meeting on Sat urday, December 26th, in their club-rooms, 161 Monroe street, with Comrade Cristenfield in the chair. Reports of committees were accepted; 5 new members were admitted in our ranks; we received 100 tickets for the "Vollszeitung" festival. A motion was made and carried that these tickets should be to the house of a committee. Several in the hands of a committee. Several members of our organization have presented the society with a crayon picture of Comrade De Leon. Sunday, Decem-ber 27th, Comrade Berlyn delivered a lecture, and it was well attended. Nexlecture will be delivered Sunday, January 3d, 1897, by Comrade Wessling; subject, "The Objections to Socialism." All

are invited.

L. H. BERNSTEIN, Sec.

Books that Ought to Be Read.

The following books can be obtained by mailing price and one-tenth of price for postage, to the New York Labor News Co. 64 East Fourth street, New York City. Send for full catalogue.

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Trades and Societies Calendar,

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tions should not lose such an expectu of advertising their places of meeting.

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Carl Mahim Club (Musicians Union) C Meetings every Tuceday at 10 s. m., at 64 East ith street, New Labor Lycoum. Budness Secretary: Froi.

Central Labor Federation of New York (s. T. & L. A., B. A. No. 1). Meets at 2.30 every Sunday atternoon at 64 East 4th street. New York City. All bona-5ds trade and labor Diseasehould be represented. Communications are to sent to the corresponding Secretary, Ernest Beh-64 East 4th street, New York City.

Cigarmakers' Progressive International Union No. 90. Office and Employa-Bureau: 64 East 4th street.—District I (Bohemiss 524 East 7th street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District III (German), at 213 Foreyth street, movery Saturday at 8 p. m.—District III, mests at a venue A_i every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District meets at 342 West 4 md street, every Saturday at m.—The Board of Supervisors meets every Tue at 1422 2nd avenue, at 8 p. m.

German Waiters' Union of New Yer.
Omce: 285 Bowery, Union Hall, let a
Meetings every Friday at 4 p. m. Board of Revisors meets every Wednesday at 4 p. m., at the Hall.

Section Essex County, S. I. P., mest to first Sunday in each month at 3 p. m. in the her of 'Essex County Bocialist Club," 76 Springfuld are

Skandinavian Section, S. L. P. Root and 4th Sunday of every menth at 10 o'abot am., at Schuler's Hall, 231—232 East 37d area, Vork City. A valuable library in four language free to all members. All are welcome. Socialist Science Club. Meets at Websier Hall, 140th street and 3rd avenue, every ist and 3rd Friday at 8 P. M. Also Free Lecture, every Sanday night, 7:30 P. M., proceed by entertainment at same Hall.

iphoisterers' Union of New Yet and Vicinity, Meets 2d and 4th Tuesday at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th street.

Carl Anders, 22 East 3rd street.

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WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

United States of America.

The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workingmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity as socialist thought. Its numerical strength (at pression socialist thought. Its numerical strength (at pression) may be a social branches with more than II, coop made no more in a rapidly increasing among workingmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between II and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches, upon payment of a deposion of \$4.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are ontitled to a sick beneat of \$3.00 for \$0 weeks and \$14.00 for the second class are notitled to a sick beneat of \$3.00 for \$0 weeks and of \$4.00 for the second class receive mader the same circumstance and length of time \$6.00 and \$5.00 respectively. A burial benefit of \$25.00 is in granted to every make the same class where the second class receive mader the same circumstance and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be demitted to the burial benefit upon payment of apposit for \$1.00. Monthly taxes are levied according to expenditures. In cities and towns where branch casists, a new branch can be formed by workingmen in good health, and mes educated by workingmen in good health, and mes educated the social second control of the social second of the social second control of the social se

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